THES EVENING ST. S-PO-GA-HON PASS-JENNY LIND. Re. John Brouglam, Mile Emby Mixing, J. C. Deim, W. S. An

THIS EVENING THE ROUGH DIAMOND FRA BLAVOLO.

BARNUMS AMERICAN MUSICULE.

DAY AND EVENING—LACK AND OILL. Mr. C. J. For the company, ONE HENDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES. and full company, ONE HIT THE CAROLINA TWINS.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

THUS EVENING AS A THE ICE WITCH. Mr. Mark Smith
the Webb Saters, the Foreign Saters and full company. Grand the
avent Space Charge. A common Finale, THE ELFIN DELL.

THERACE GARDEN, Thirdere.
THE EVENING AS E-THEO THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT. Progressive varied every evening. Fig.

THIS EVENING at C-At the Risector at Pavation Reddiness the places Notices Directors Mercelone Ethionica Popular States fundam, Don A. Marque and led Company. Performance every enough. Six nights trace.

OLD BOWERV THEATER.

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LADDER-AERIAL BARS. Roberts Nicolo,
AMDRES-AERIAL BARS.

Unsiness Notices.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION AND A HEALTHY SKIN CAD m was be obtained while the pures of the skin are obstructed, or the blood is in an impure condition. Dr. Jane's Alterative will howblood, it will also remove the obstitude state of the percs, and free the perspiration from all impunities and gross particles. A total will washlish its efficacy. Sold by all Druggists.

OPINIONS ON MARSDEN'S CHOLERA CURE.

A Chegyman: I coulder it invaluable in all cases

A Physician:

It has certainly been very successful.

An Hotelkeeper:
We consider ourselves exempt with this remedy on head.

Of all Cholera Medicines I think this the most reliable

WE PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE PULFILLwest of what we here decare. In almost every instance where the 15 or Tominutes of or Mrs. Winslow's Scotning Syncy has been educinistered. Cure-dysenters and districts and wind color. Finte

LEVETT'S AROMATIC SWIETENIA, for cleansing and eserving the treeth, giving firmness and tone to the gime, imput-cetance to the breath, and affording a delight fully retreashing see the mouth. Try it more and you will use mo other. For see C. Whills & Co., General Agents, Dirmas Hannes a Co., and dr

The agency of WARREN, ACKERMAN & Co., for the asie of the goods of the Lannells, AUKERMAN & Co., for the Orders may be added consend directly to the Company, at their water better, No. 20 Park piece.

FOR BURNS, PILES, CUTS, CORNS, ERUISES, OLD Source, Salt Rigger and all skin districts, we know of an remedy as asis and certain as Datley's Madrical Pain Extractor. Sold by

BARY JUMPERS.—A new invention. Price \$8.
Sould for a circular to Lawis P. Tragans No. 458 Broadway, near
Broadway. Alan. Certagos, Biology Parces, every style, lavalid
Chairs. Swings and Teps.

WILLOX & GIRES SEWING MACHINE. The sering is stronger and one liable to the in the or west, thus the Lock statch "--- "header report" or the "highest Peril "Fould". Send for the "Report" and one period Werk containing sock trials of a lacture on the same piece of goods. No. 500 Bresslway.

THE ARM AND LEG. by B. FRANK PALMER, I.L. D .se "heat" free to soldlers, and how to officers and civilians 4,000 costnatest. Phila: Astor of N.Y., 15 Green et., Boston, Avoid codulent imitations of the sustant.

MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER AND DEMOLAR SELVEN PLAND PACES. Highly crammental and conted perfectly dry. Note a large assortment of Sunarce and relimble Sarke.

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Tas Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machine, with not the latest improvement, and of decknesse; INCONPARABLY THE HERE FOR PARILY USE. FILLIPSE S. M. Co., No. 512 Biondowy, B. Y. Armie would.

DR. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS cureand see. Humborn, Se. 349 Heardway.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-adea, Septembers, &c.—Marker & Co. a Buddeal Cure Truss Office only of No. 2 Yeary & Ludy attendant.

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IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Mandatures. Guotes & Baker Sawing Machine Company, Sa. 46 Broadway. MOTT'S CHRMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair Record of glossy and from falling out; removes landroff; the box long used. Sold by Russiton. No. 10 Aster House, and drug-

Chover & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

Howr Sewing Machine Company. - Ellas Howk,

Dyspersia Tablet, S. G. Wellings, for indige

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen: Duplicates, \$2.

FINELE & LYON'S New Family Sewing-Machine

OBITUARY.

Death of Farini. Charles Louis Farini, the celebrated Italian author and mlatesman (whose death is announced by the Atlantic Telegraph), was born at Russi, in the Roman States on the 12th of October, 1822. Having studied medicine with great success, he woon became famous for several excellent treatises on various diseases, as well as for his contributions to scientific journals; but becoming mixed up with the political movements of 1841-43, he fell under the ban of the Pontifical Government, and was driven into exile. He resided successively at Marseilles, Paris, Florence and Turin, following his profession, and when at length the amnesty of Pius IX. permitted his return to his country. Its was appointed Professor of the Clinical Department in Ommo. Subsequently the reforms which were inaugurated having opened to him a political career, he was first appointed Minister of the Interior, after ward elected a Member of Parliament, and ulti. readely nominated by Rossi superintendent of sanitary matters and of prisoners. Farini, whose political epinions were of the moderate order, refused to adhere to the proclamation of the Republic, and consequently patired into Tuscany. After the French army had estab lished itself in Rome, he sought to resume his functions but was opposed by the three cardinals, who conducted the Government in the name of the Pope, and was thus compelled again to go into exile. This time he went to Predmont, where his great abilities were highly appreciated. and every opportunity afforded him for exercising them in the public service. After editing for some time the Resorgimente, he was appointed Minister of Public In struction, having a seat at the same time in the Piedmontese Parliament. He played an important part in the stifring events of 1850. On the expulsion of the Duke of Modena, he was chosen Dictator of the Duchy, and aided greatly in bringing about the annexation of Modena and Parma to Piedment. In 1860 we find him in Naples ne Commissioner from the King of Italy, assisting in the arrangement by which Naples was to become part of the arrangement by which Naples was to become part of the bew Italian Kingdom. He held office as Minister of Commerce and of Public Works in the last cabinet of Cavour, and earnestly defended the policy of alliance between France and Italy. In consequence of the failure of his health, owing to close application to his public fluties, he declined entering the Ministry of Ratazzi in 1852, but in December of the same year, he was named by royal decree President of the Cabinet. This post ill health compelled him to resign in March of the following year, his son Minghetti taking his place, the Parliament at the same time voting him a grant of 20,000 france and a pension of 25,000 france. His principal works are the Roman State, which has passed through several editions; a History of Italy, and Letters to Lord John Russell and to Ghadstone.

DEATH OF JUDGE PIERSON AT NEWARK The friends of Judge Themas B. Pierson will regret to tearn of his death this noes from the persiyite stroke with which he was afflicted yesterday. He was in the 66th year of his ege, and had long been identified with the business interests of our city, having been engaged in the manufacture of wagons. He was for many years Justice of the Pesco for the Abrid Ward, and was twice appointed to the position of a Judge of the Court of Common Piers of this county. Judge Pierson was a prominent member of the Damocratic party, one of its leaders and counselors, and was highly extremel by

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1866.

To Correspondents. Ne notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever intended for insertion must be authoritisated by the name and ad diess of the writer-not escenaruy for publication, but as a number .

anny for his good fairt. Air business letters for this office about the addressed to "The Tails

STEVENS BROTHERS (American Agents for Libraries 17 Penniets at Cycent Garden, W. C. & see Acents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE They will also receive Security and Assessments.

THE TRIBUNE AT SARATOGA.—Thornton, newsman at Saraters, sells the Tribune for five conis, and his boys sell it on be sidewalkein front of the practical hote's at the same price.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

We have, by the Atlantic Cable European news to Saturday Angust 4. According to a London dispatch dated August 3. Austria has formally consented to withdraw from the Geran Confederation, to lose Venetia and her part of Schleswig-Holstein, and to pay \$10,000,000 as expenses of the war. The German States north of the Main are to form a Union under the guidance of Prassia, and the States south of the Main to form an independent union. The Prussian army had occupied Mannheim and Heidelberg in Baden,

By the arrival of the Moravian, off Father Point we have news to the 27th of July. On that day the first armistice be tween Austria and Prussia expired. On the 25th he armisa was concluded between Austria and Italy. The Prussians had an engagement with the Austrians before Pre-burg, but it was stopped by the announcement of the news of the armistice. A Hungarian legion has been organized in Prussia, ander the command of Gen, Riapks, numbering 9,000. It was preparing to invade Hongary. The Italians had made great progress in the Southern Tyrol when news of the armistice was accord

FOREIGN NEWS:

The suspension of the habons corpor in Ireland is to he con tinued. On the second reading in the House of Committee Bill for this purpose, Mr. Gladet the supported the ment, and spoke in terms of praise of the action of the U. States Government toward the Fernanc. The most que of the right of the people to held meetings in flyde Parabe referred - with the consent of the Government - 1 authorities for their decision. It is a mildered that to ernment is desirous of conciliating the Reform Lewence

The Liberal party in Canada have been foiled endeavors to have the Upper Champer of the Laguel Lower Canada under the new corst, bution elective, is appointed by the Crown, a motion to that effect have been defeated in the Legislative Assertaly by a con-

On Saturday morning, while Louised E. Tinele, was passing through the Bowery, having in his hand containing bills for collection leaters and other parents property of his employers, Messia, Chamberlais, Cow- 4 provision dealers at Nos. 14, 15, and 17 First st. w. Canal-st. he was met by the notorious James McDoo I. Casey alias Burges, and two companions, was asset of striking him violently in the face and trying to said in coming to his assistance, the assislants we rested, and subsequently released on bail.

MCholera is said to be decreased in the chy of B but increasing in the public installations. On Frid. 32 new cases occurred in the Penitentlary, and deaths. A panic seized the polle officers and a jail delivery took place, scattering about 160 p-had been exposed to the infection to various to city, to sow the seeds of polson v overer they themselves. There were Dicases sesterna night 10 deaths. Cholera also provide at the ja-

A salesman, in a sugar establishment in V name of Dean, as is alleged; last Womenday, en de from the city after the discovery of some transactions, in which his employees were the whereabouts of the absentce.

One-third of the mortality of the city of New-York f week ending last Saturday, was an only chotera. It ber of deaths, however, was very and greater to previous week. The exact numbers noty; knower and will not vary far from 900. The series from conters wer 224, or an average daily mortality from the class of 32. A carman in the employ of Means | He led & St. , place! corr-

chants in Fulton-street, while use plies to come all seally the horse-car track in Chatham and all near this policy as satur day afternoon, was thrown from La seat, the works present over his breast, producing intern d semerrings. to the City Hospital, where he shor in atterwards expered. Proceedings have been insulated at the Next - re-triet Court before Justice Barrett, against the Found ave. R alread Company for refusing to sell fare tickets at a - a venient point, ac-

ording to the recent laternal rate #14... Mortla Klein died on Friday at ... New-York Hospital from scales received by the boiler explosion at the sugar refinery in Leonard st. on the 23d tilt. Tide is the third death occurring

Superintendent Kennedy's quartery report for July 31 sets forth that during the last three mout a there were in this city 21.620 arrests of persons for all causes by the police, of which 16,358 were males and 5,962 were torolles.

up train of the New Haven Railroad on Saturday, when near Onewas passing up Tourth

Downing, killing her almost instantiv.

About 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a man by the name of Robert Bonnell, aged III, residing at No. 76 Chariton-st., while

ground and wasseriously injured.

Nathaniel Moore was fined \$50 in the Court of Special Sos

sions, on Saturday, for imitating certain trade marks used to designate a particular manufacture of store polish. On Saturday a boy named Pernando Steyman aged nina

was drowned in the East River, at the foot of Seventy-secondat, while bathing.

Oold was heavy on Saturday, opening at 14%, selling down to 147 and closing at 147). Government bonds of all classes seem very strong and in active demand at full prices. Miscellan-our shares were irregular. After the board the market was unsettled and prices generated elly lower, but at the 1 o clock hourd and in the street the market was stronger, and closed stendy. Money continues very easy at 40-5 per cent, with large transactions at the lower rates. Foreign Exchange is

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Can Sharidan has issued an order to the effect that marrial law will be continued and enforced in New-Orleans so far as may be required for the preservation of the peace and the protection of life and property. Dr. Double died yesterday at

The statement of the public debt, dated the 1st of August shows that the total debt is \$2,770,446,608, while the amount in the Treasury is \$137,317,330; the amount of the debt over and above the cash in the Treasury being \$2,633,099,276. A decrease of \$29,562,844 in the total debt is shown by the state. ment since the last statement made on the 1st of June.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular for the regulation of the customs accruing from cigars and tobacco under the new Internal Revenue law, and also a circular concerning special taxes under the act of July 13, by which licenses were abplished and special taxes substituted therefor.

Four convicts made their escape from Sing Sing prison on Saturday while the guard at the quarry was asleep. They possessed themselves of citizens' clothes and doffed their striped uniform. They are still at large.

A meeting was held in Norfolk on Wednesday for the

purpose of appointing delegates to the Philadelphia Course-

The old Moyamensing Hall in Philadelphia, which was recently taken as a cholera hospital, was burned on Saturday. An indignation meeting had been held the day before.

A man named Poole was murdered in Newark on Saturday morning by a man named Ira Munn, the proprietor of a hotel. Poole entered the house with some friends, and a dispute arose between him and Munn about prepayment, when the latter stabbed Poole with a knife in the breat, the blade penetrating almost to the heart. The victim lingered until 114 a.m. Munn

An officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, in Jackson parish, La., was murdered recently by highwaymen.

The Hon. Ezekiel Whitman, late Chief-Justice of the Maine

upreme Court, died on the 1st inst., aged 90 years, at East Bridgewater, Muss. The Governor has appointed J. E. Snodgrass of New-York. and Gen. John B. VanPetten of Fairfield, Herkime r County

Commissioners to not regarding the establishment of a Nationa 1 Soldiers' Cemetery at Antietam. At the fifth day's session of the Dental Convention at Boson, on Saturday, it was decided to adjourn to-morrow (Tues day), to meet at Cincinnati on the last Tuesday of July, 1867. Two and a half miles of the Union Pacific Railroad were laid

on the 3d inst. The Franklin cotton mill was seriously injured by fire, and a large quantity of cotton burned, at Cincinnati on Saturday Loss, 20,000. A factory used for the manufacture of knitjackets at Guilderland, Albany County, New-York, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday, Loss \$60,000; in-

The Secretary of the Treasury has been besieged by parties atified to the \$100 additional compensation granted by the last session of Gongress to all those clerks who received salar-

1865, to ascertain when they are to be paid. As the accounts of each must be closely structured, it is impo-uny payment before the lat of September next.

On our inside pages will be found an interesting column of answers to correspondents, elaborate reports of the Educational Conventions, another of Mr. Clarence Cook's letters, with correspondence from Saratoga, accounts of the crops, and a great variety of general information.

The New-York Times finds comfort in speaking of the European dispatches received through the Cable as "bogus" and "hocus-pocus." If The Times would like to inquire into the matter and to experience a sensation in the way of journalism, we shall be happy to show it our bills. The Times, also, does not believe in the Atlantic Cable. It's a way these thirdclass papers have got!

Gen. Sheridan has resumed martial law in New-Orleans, and we presume that the necessity and the meaning of this act will not be questioned. It is in perfect harmony with our own reports of the conclusion to which Gen. Sheridan had arrived concerning the cause and origin of the late massacre.

The rockless folly of a city official has precipitated a cholera panie in Brooklyn, which good sense and a fair confidence in the measures of the Health Board should soon allay. Learning that 35 new cases of cholera had broken out in the penitentiary, the District-Attorney, without consultation with any of the Health authorities, ordered the release forthwith of about one hundred prisoners exposed to the disease. It is this act which caused the alarm, and, until we learn further, we must treat it as one of almost criminal thoughtlessness. The penitentiary is situated in a dirty quarter, surrounded with the conditions which make the epidemic welcome; and there the Board of Health will find plenty of work for their hands before the ill-judged measure of the Brooklyn Attorney has made matters any worse. That officer should be held to severe account.

The consequences of the Rebel victory in New-Orleans were not difficult to predict. Does it need to be told that wide-spread apprehension has been ereated among all the Union men living in a minority at the South under Rebels armed with the President's late telegram? We have news that within three days since the riot thousands of Unionists have left New-Orleans, warned away by the assassins of the 30th, while in Mobile the persecution of loyal men has recommenced. Another agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, not the first or the last viotim of the absurd and devilish batred of those who are striving forever in vain against the march of the civilizer, has been murdered in Louisiana. Murders will not cease till e remove the stone of sacrifice.

The warmest partisans of Austria are compelled to admit the superiority of the Prussians. The Gazette, of Augsburg, one of the leading organs of Austrian policy, confesses that the Prussian victories were not only due to the efficiency of the needle gun, but to the superior intelligence of the Prussian officers. The Austrian correspondent of The London Times states that the Government sees the necessity of reorganizing the infantry.

The Austrian army has greatly suffered from the effects of nepotism in the appointment of incompetent generals, one of whom, Clam-Gallas, who was appointed by the Government notwithstanding the protest of Benedek, was to be court-martialed for unmilitary conduct in one of the great battles of Bohemla. The people in Vienna so deeply feel the weakness of press from Vienna, the people in the suburbs loudly tions for Congress, Assembly and County Offices are expressed their admiration and preference of the Prusto be made; and the Fall canvass begun, prosecuted sian Government.

THE SUPPRACE QUESTION.

There being no longer a question that the martyred Unionists recently murdered in New-Orleans were slaughtered-many of them while they were defenseless prisoners of the Rebei Police-simply because they were peacefully seeking the enfranchisement of the Blacks, the affiliated Rebel. Copperhead and Johnson journals are driven to the necessity of justifying the use of any means doemed requisite to prevent such enfranchisement. Yet the more recent apostates are compelled to evade or at least befog the issue. Thus The N. Y. Times says:

-The Times knows better-knows that there is not turily aided the Rebellion. at work on the roof of the building No. 76 South-st., fell to the one of the lately revolted States whose ex-Rebels will Never before was it so necessary that a canvass be frage," nor even those Blacks who were born free, and | before was it so certain that such a canvass must this recommendation, saying (in his letter to than September 1st. reconstructed State has, up to this hour, conceded the | wrongs, their afflictions, and their hopes since he has gone over to the enemy?

Radical position with regard to Suffrage, in defiance | ferings shall have a speedy end, and their cruel immeof our reiterated and explicit corrections. Right well | lators be kept out of power in Congress till they shall does it know that what is demanded is Impartial Suf- have ceased to murder their neighbors for having been frage; but it is resolved that its readers shall be kept | true to the Union. It was of the gravest, most urgent, ignorant of the truth. We state, therefore, for the most palpable consequence to the righteons cause sixth or seventh time, that any restrictions on the Right | that our State Convention should have met so soon of Suffrage which shall apply impartially to Whites and as possible after the Randall Niblack gathering Blacks will not be objected to by the Radicals. We pro- of our enemies ; and for weeks we have pose none, require none, but will object to none that | labored to that end-with what result is shown above. apply to Whites and Blacks alike. If you insist on We can now only urge the earliest possible meeting of reading and writing, or any conceivable literary test, the Union Congress, County and Assembly Commitwe shall only require that education be free to all, and that the miscreants who burn negro schoolhouses and lynch or ravish White teachers therein, shall be punished like other felons. If you exact a property test, we shall only insist that the means of acquiring property be made as free and secure to Blacks as to Whites. If you say that criminals, vagabonds, and those who do not usefully earn their | Friends in every district! we beg your instant attenliving, be excluded from the polls, we consent, if you make the rule applicable to White and Black alike. It seems to us setting the thing rather steep to require voters to be "intelligent, wealthy and reputable;" but we demur only to applying these tests exclusively to that persecuted, downtrodden race, which is denied, so far as possible, every opportunity to acquire wealth or intelligence and every incitement to achieve a good reputation.

should continue to be the weapons of the confederated champions of Oppression and Caste, the Right will yet triumph, and ours become a land of Universal Justice and Universal Liberty.

THE BASIS OF PEACE.

The Atlantic Telegraph puts us, this morning, in possession of European news reaching to Saturday, August 4. The most important intelligence concerns the progress of the peace negotiations between Austria and Prussia. As was generally supposed, the former power agrees to withdraw from the German Confederation. Prussia does not, however, insist upon demanding the reconstruction of the whole of Germany under her leadership, but restricts herself to the States north of the River Main, leaving all the States south of that river to establish an independent Union. This latter body would accordingly embrace the Kingdom of Bavaria (4,807,440 inhabitants), the Kingdom of Wurtemberg (1,748,328 inhabitants), the Grand Duchy of Baden (1,434,754 inhabitants), and a part of the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt. The Principalities of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, which at present belong to Prussia, as well as the Principality of Lichtenstein (7,150 inhabitants). also lie within the bounds of this Southern Confederation. Altogether the proposed Southern Confederation would number upward of 8,000,000 inhabitants, leaving about an equal number to be united with

It is safe to say that the proposition will greatly disappoint the National party throughout Germany, which will only be consoled by the hope that, the two Confederations once established, the pressure for complete union will soon become irresistible.

The cession of Venetia is, of course, embraced in probably not pressed.

Austria, of course, abandons her claims to Schleswig-Helstein, which will now probably be annexed to Prussia. It is generally expected that the Prussian Government, to conciliate the Scandinavians, will

UNION STATE CONVENTION. At a meeting of the Union State Committee, held at

Saratoga Springs, August 3, 1866, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WEDNESDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, 12 o'clock, need, for the nomination of candidates for Government-Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Inspector of St Sectors of the State of New York, who desire the maintenance he Union, the supremary of the Constitution, and the complete sup ression of the causes of the late Rebellion by all apt and efficient cans, are invited to send from each Assembly District, as such Disciets existed in 1705, three Delegates to represent them in said Con-ention, such Delegates to be chosen at Conventions called by the tive Union Assembly District organizations.

Atles C. Churchill,
Horace M. Birgh.
Charles H. Hopens,
Afler of Chrol.
William S. Lisooth.
Chikles H. Kassnov.
Lykas J. Walmontu.
Jamb H. Kall.
VW. Wasson.
Jan A. Val.
Van Wasson. JAMES D. WARREN.

Our Annual Election occurs this year on Tuesday, Nov. 8; so that not quite nine weeks intervene be tween the assembling of our State Convention and their Government, that on the departure of the Em- | the close of the polls. Within that time, our nominaand completed. And never before was it so necessary that a canvass should be systematic, thorough and allperveding. Grave questions are at issue which were never yet argued before the people of our State; all the enemies of the Republican-Union party, with some who have professed not to be such, are daily arraigning our Representatives in both Houses of Congress as culpably difatory and remiss in delaying the restorto representation in Congress. "Why not admit loyal Members at once !" they ask; as it it were posle to open the door and then exclude those who ought not to pass through it-as if those who owe this does not satisfy implication. Indeed, left to their control, they would reject a proposition which invests intelligent freedmen with suffrage. They demand suffered intention of the South disfranchised, it is of any that South Carolina may be represented by negro members of Congress. Rebels are enfranchised and nine-tenths of the hearty Congress can or cannot swear that they never volum-

consent to "invest intelligent freedmen with suf- carried into every school district of our State; never have made themselves "intelligent, wealthy and result in immense advantage to the cause of Truth, reputable." And, though President Lincoln urged Justice and Human Liberty. Whatever may be the the Louisiana Union Convention to enfranchise "the | result of our ensuing election, the Republican-Union very intelligent, and especially those who have fought party would have stood at least Ten Thousand better gallantly in our ranks," (see his letter to Hahn, in the relative popular vote if our State Convention March 13, 1864,) the Convention did not venture to do had been called to meet two weeks earlier, so that it, but timidly remitted the question to the Legislature. our candidates for Congress might all have been nour-

And, though President Johnson renewed in substance | insted, and the canvass at all points opened, not later Gov. Sharkey, August 15, 1865.) " If you could ex- The Robels, Copperheads and Johnsonians, are to tend the elective franchise to all persons of color who | hold their grand Convention in Philadelphia on the could read the Constitution of the United States in | 14th of August; our Convention should have been so English, and write their names, and to all persons of called as promptly to unmask their sophistry, expose color who own real estate valued at not less than | their misrepresentations, and reverberate their de-\$250, and pay taxes thereon, you would completely | fiance. The betrayed, persecuted, decimated Uniondisarm the adversary, and set an example for other ists of the South are to gather in Philadelphia on the States to follow," neither Mississippi nor any other 4th of September to give authentic utterance to their Right of Suffrage to any colored person whatever. Convention should have been so called that And, if they failed to do so when urged by President two or three of our ablest and noticest

Johnson, what probability exists of their doing it citizens should have been deputed by it to converte our Southern brethren assurances of our sympathy and Time and again has The Times misrepresented the | watchful interest, and our stern resolve that their suftees in every district and county, and the call of Nominating Conventions to meet at furthest not later than the 10th of September. Give the people ample time for consultation and action, so that no snap-judgments can be taken: to which end, let the calls issue at once, so that all our candidates shall be in the field at the earliest hour consistent with their proper selection. tion to this!

The cities of Albany and Rochester set an example last year which we hop will now be generally followed. The nominations of Messrs. Tremain, Cochrane and Judge Selden revived the days when our legislative halls were irradiated by the genius and eloquence of such men as Elisha Williams, David B. Ogden Silas Wright and John C. Spencer. Many such are still with us: they could be induced to serve in We demand for the loyal Blacks of the South, and the Assembly if properly solicited to do so. The especially for the Two Hundred Thousand of them | people will gladly and proudly support them if we can who fought for the Union, all the rights which are only get them duly nominated. The chief obstacle to conceded and secured to those who fought to break this inheres in the fact that the nominating convenup the Union and destroy the Republic. This | tions are habitually packed by the partisans of some is simple justice; it would be bad faith to require less; ambitious nobody or the promoters of some rascally and the defeated Rebels should be grateful that we | job, to subserve their selfish ends. Let us firmly and

to see to this, and to search out capable, wise and pro- wishes. foundly esteemed citizens for our Assembly candidates who are able and willing to canvass their several districts by townships, wards and school districts, bringing home to every fireside the great truths which ought to give us the State this Fall by at least One Hundred Thousand majority.

Brethren! the time is short. Let us this day resolve that it shall be improved to the very utmost!

OUR NATIONAL DEBT.

The fact that our National Debt was reduced more than One Hundred and Twenty-four Millions of Dollars luring the year which closed on the 1st inst. is believed to be without a parallel in the annals of nations just emerged from a tremendous, desolating war. There is nothing like it in our own history. If we could go on at this rate, we should pay off the last dime of our Debt within the next twenty years. Every one supposed that the Debt would be largely

increased during the year just closed by the payment of arrearages, claims, suspended accounts, &c.; while the payment of volunteers mustered out of service since Aug. 1, 1865, must have absorbed at least One Hundred Millions of Dollars, and probably far more. But the amounts actually due to contractors and ou other unliquidated accounts were less than was supposed; while claims for food and other property taken by our commanders; from loyal men appear to have been scrutinized with adequate rigor. the basis of peace. We see that the Italian papers | Despite the great reduction of taxes and the generally assumed that, in view of the non-interfer- extra bounty just voted to our faithful defenders, once of France in the war, the cession of Venetia be | it is now clear that our Debt is not likely came void, and that that province continued to be to exceed the ascertained amount. For, while regarded by Austria as an Austrian and by Italy as some claims and arrearages remain to be paid, there an Italian province. We shall soon learn whether are some Millions now due from Southern railroads for the new agreement confirms these views by ceding rolling stock, &c., sold them by the Government, Venetia directly to Italy. Southern Tyrol is not most of which will ultimately be realized; while it is mentioned, and its cession to Italy was, therefore, | most unlikely that so many claims, suspended accounts, &c., remain to be adjusted as have already been settled and satisfied. And, while the great reduction of taxes just effected must make a large hole in the receipts of future years, we trust this will soon be filled by the increased production of retrocede the northern districts of Schleswig to Den- | many articles still taxed, and by the augmented efficiency of our taxing machinery. Cotton and Tobacco will pay far more in the ensuing than they did in the last year; Income will probably pay more; so will the receipts of Railroads. Theaters, &c. And, if Congress had seen fit to reduce the tax on Whisky from \$2 to 50 cents per gallon, we believe that article would also have paid more. The present tax is so high that it is more generally evaded than paid.

On one point, Secretary M'Culloch will not permit us to understand him. Why he should persist in keeping so large an amount as \$137,317,332 in the Treasury, while he is paying interest on \$118,665,470 of Temporary Loan, is our standing perplexity; and now, when his heavy Income Tax is about to come in, his doing it seems to us a grave misdemeanor. He ought to have paid off at least \$100,000,000 more than he did up to the 1st inst.; thereby decreasing by some \$5,000,000 the annual interest of the Debt and bringing its principal below \$2,700,000,000. Money that has been used in paying off our Debt can neither be embezzled nor used to inflate speculations; or, if it be so used, the Government is nowise responsible. How much longer must we ask why the Treasury balance is not reduced and the National Debt paid off, to the farthest extent consistent with the prompt satisfaction of all current de-

ARKANSAS. The people of Arkansas decided not to involve themselves in the Slaveholders' Robellion. They chose a majority of Unionists to their Convention of 1861. These voted to stay in the Union, and adjourned. After the reduction of Fort Sumter, they were reassembled, and, under the false cry that Lincoln was waging unprovoked war on the South, they were forces. The party which is tion of the States lately in revolt against the Union | goaded into an almost unanimous vote for Secession. One man alone-Isuae Murphy-refused to concur. All thority by which the P manner of entreaties and threats were tried on him in | of a State Government, vain. He was in imminent danger of instant immola- it again by a telegram tion, but he did not quall. Secession swept over the their seats to Rebel votes would not act as their con. State, but he remained faithful to the Union. And There are many intelligent, wealthy and reputable people effor in Louisiana against whom there is no prejudice. As stituents should dictate—as if, so long as all the State Towns and the lovel man varies—by State reconstructed—none but loyal men voting—he sure. He is quiet and

> Gov. Murphy writes to Washington that President Johnson's policy has rained the Union cause in will tell how easily a vessel may be lost by what are eyed Arkansas—that impenitent Rebels are now omnipo-tent there, and will fill all the offices at the next compass; which variations are subject to no known is election-that the press is unanimously Robel, and and defy the skill and experience of the ablest. He was will not publish the call for the Southern Loyalists' tell how nearly on many occasions he came to defeat of Convention-that, in short, all is lost that was re- disasser owing to the negligence of some subcalinate or gained by the valor of our Union soldiers. The N. Y. The misunderstanding of an order. His judgment is chart, Times thinks the Governor utterly mistaken—that table toward those who have been less successful than him-Congress, not the President, is responsible for the disaster. Which is likely to be the better judge in statements about the Admiral and his career will be acthe premises, Gov. Murphy or The Times?

Congress, endeavored to blarney "the Irish voters"-a | sailor in our fleet. He is small of stature, rather stout charge which we can bear complacently. Let those quiet, and unobtrusive in his manners, with a voice sof journals. Democratic and otherwise, organs of the and pleasant; his face indicating mildness and humanity Administration, show the use of prostituting the and on it a smile of good nature and contentment continu neutral laws and obligations of this country in a superserviceable desire to please the enemies of Irish one that he has talent and intelligence; is well read in ab liberty and our own, and we shall revoke that just opinion of our diplomatic officiousness which The World is pleased to term "blarney." We gave earnest counsel to our Irish fellow-citizens against the Fenian movement as one likely, to bring much slaughter and no liberty: but we did not insult their cause, or call every one a thicf who endeavored to strike a blow for his native land. It does not need to be said that there is a great difference, every day growing wider, between those Rebels of the rum-holes who a few years ago threatened to burn down the office of THE TRIB UNE, and the ranks of earnest Irishmen who sincerely believe in the progress and brotherhood of their race and all races. When Congress gave its sympathy to Ireland, it did no more than what it had reseatedly done for the cause of other suffering nationalities, Hungary, Greece and South America, and for the oppressed poor of our own country. If intelligent Irishmen come to understand at last that the best friends of Irish liberty and advancement are those who, in the name of freedom everywhere, ask "all rights for all" in this country, we shall not be dissatisfied or disappointed. Several of the Irish organizations have already spoken, as became them, in favor of impartial freedom here as well as at home; and, should the mass of our Irish fellow-citizens take profit by the example, they will do no more than heed the manly words of Mr. President Roberts, who lately counseled to make is this. If you will not smoke nor chew tobacce, them not to lend their aid to the oppression of any of their fellow-men, whatever be the color of their skin. | years of age, I will then give you \$1000." "I am old

The N. Y. Express asks : "What would the Republican Editors do if Vallandigham and the Woods should die ?"

Answer .- If any one has ever intimated that the course of "Vallandigham and the Woods" during our late civil war was less loyal or patriotic than that of Gustavus W. Smith or the Hon. James Brooks, we are sure he has done those eminent Democrats gross injustice. And this imputation cannot justly be applied to THE TRIBUNE.

Messrs, Vallandigham and Ben. Wood differed from

game shall stand back, at least for this year. Let us and consistent in their bostility to the War for the ominate, in every instance, the man who ought to go | Union. They never pretended to support it nor favor to the Assembly: if he obstinately refuses, it. They held the Robels to be clearly right and the we then stand justified in taking the next Government utterly wrong from the start. They depbest: but never let a man be nominated because be recated all "coercion" but that exercised in behalf of wants to go, or because some clique who have an ax Slavery and Disunion. Their votes and speeches to grind are bent on sending him. Now is the time | were in accordance with their convictions and their

> If the acts of these Democratic leaders are often cited in Republican journals, it is because they indicate the real sentiment and animus of their party. We cite them as witnesses whose record is unquetionable. If James Brooks differed from them in any thing, it was that he had the more cunning and the less honesty.

Perhaps the reader may be assisted in estimating Perhaps the frader may be assisted in estimating true Thibun's vanit "that it is not the enation of this journal to make enterprise in vaunting outdo enterprise itself." If the will take the trouble to compare an "original" article on this fifth column of the seventh page of Thursday's Thibun's with one in the first column of the eighth page of The Thibun's of Ji 20. THE THIBUN'S enterprising "original" is mostly we for word from our columns, the only variations being certainsissions and is few bungling alterations evidently made by somebody to disguise the theft.

[N. W. Times,

In reply to this, we have only to state, that the article in question was furnished to us by a person calling himself John W. Kennion, as an original article, and paid for as such. The editor in charge of the City Department revised and printed it, not knowis, it had been published by The Times. The following is from our accounts on file: New-York, July 27, 1981,

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNG To John W. Kennion, Dr.

Received Payment. JOHN W. KENDEON. It will thus be seen that the article was accepted in good faith, and that the deception was one of th swindles which adventurers are constantly endeavor ing to practice upon journalists. Instead of making such a thing a matter of emulation, journals should unite to punish any person who swindles a newspaper by selling false news, or seeks to gratify degrades. natures by infamous and disgusting "sells." We stand ready to contribute our share toward punishing these wretches, no matter what journal they deceive,

as common enemies of literature and decency.

The Central Committee of the Colored Men of Tennessee have called a Convention, to meet in Nash ville to-day, wherein will be discussed the policy of holding a National Convention of Colored Men. The call states that while the colored men do not ask \$ be exempted from any of the burdens of citizenship. they have respectfully memorialized the National and State Executives and law-makers that weakness and comparative ignorance " might not be made pretexts, at the instance of bad men, to cause the colored people to suffer wrong." The colored men recognize. first of all, the great necessity of union among them selves, and independence and self-reliance as a body.

The Daily News speaks of a plan of party-making &

"Would not a plan which should meet the sapetion of Wa'r Hampton command in South Carolina the support of a inclority of the people of that State! And who shall say that a personal conference between such mon as Hampton and the conservative men of the North of all shades of opinion Republicans. Whigs, War Democrats, the Pomocrats, and even man of composite politics, like M. Thay soud, cannot result in the striking out of such a plan?

We have not a doubt of it. Such as plan would say

We have not a doubt of it. Such a plan would socare a majority in South Carolina; but what about New-York! The composite statesmen are, we suppose, those who vote on all sides, and don't vote when they have a mind to.

Mosarcs.—A country cotemporary designates the forthcoming Philadelphia Convention is a "Mosic Convention." Is evidently thinks the word a very severe one, but is [N. X. Times.] -The Times fails to see "e point. The "country otemporary" doubtless termed the Randall Convention Mozaic because it is assembled to support and commend the statesman who veloatecred to be the

There is much curio more by what law the elected Governor of President has removed to Atterney-General of the Louisiana, and appoints the United States s to dread the cen-· Constitutional autralication of power ma ders the restoration is restored destroys

De Civil War. Admiral Farraget and No one converses with Farragut without plea-

a his manners. He is was unanimously chosen Governor. He is yet serving has been associated in the law war, and the starting events that have attended his career with modesty, ad is ever ready to give others the hou's share of praise. He captible to the public at this time.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Admiral Farragut is the last man in a crowd that We are accused of having, jointly with the National would be selected as the bravest officer and the best ally plays. But a few moments of conversation convinces that pertains to his profession, as well as in general liters ture. The flash of his eye shows that he knows how be command, and that his skill and success are well carned HIS YOUTH.

Admiral Farragut has a royal ancestry. His father war an officer of rank in the little United States navy of 1800. He was selected for his courage and ability by the President in 1806 to proceed to New-Orleans and look after the treason of Burr. Our Admiral was born in Tennessee, is Knox County. When Mr. Lincoln ordered him to New Orleans to look after treason, the Southerners claimed him. as one of themselves. It was generally understood that Admiral Farragut was a native of Louistana; and he was approached on that conviction. But he soon gave the men at the South to understand that ho was not only not a native of Louisiana, but was simply a estizen of the Union, and knew no allegiance but to the bag of his country. "My father," said the Admiral, "cause down to New-Orleans to suppress the treason of Aaron Burr: I have come down to suppress the treason of Mr. Davis. My father did his work; I expect to do mine." At 16 years he entered the navy. He was then what was called an accomplished young man. He was fast and gay, could swear, drink, smoke and chew. He found those habits would not aid his promotion, and he broke them all off at once, and never resumed them again. His only son is a cadet at West Point. When he was about 10 years old, the father said in his hearing, that when he was old enough to make a compact and keep it, he had a bargain to oder him. The son rose up and asked his father to state the terms of the compact. The Admiral said, "The proposal that I intend. drink intoxicating drinks, nor strong wines till you are 21 mough to make that bergain now," said young Parregut, "I will accept the offer." The bargain was closed. And one year ago, on the attainment of young Parragut's majority, the cash was handed over.

RISK IN HIS POSITION. Admiral Farragut, while abroad, was sun-struck. The

blow affected his sight, and he has never recovered the use of his eyes. Reading and writing are difficult; but he has keen observation, an intuitive perception, an ability to jump at conclusions rapidly and take in things at a glance. His reading is done mostly by his Secretary or friends, and his writing by other hunds. But he has paid the closest attention to his profession, his tes of \$1,400 or under dering the fiscal year ending June 30. require no more. And, though outrage and murder vigilantly resolve that these gentlemen and their little | some other Democrats in lagring been frank, open, | the books bearing on his calling, hears all the some other Democrats in lagring been frank.